Numb. 9723.

The London Gazette.

published by Authority.

From Saturday September 17, to Tuesday September 20, 1757.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Twenty Second Day of this Inſtant September; We, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall be further prorogued, on the ſaid Twenty Second Day of September, to Tueſday the Fifteenth Day of November next; And we have given Order to Our Keeper of Our Great Seal of Great Britain, to prepare a Commiſſion for proroguing the ſame accordingly. And We do hereby further declare Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid Fifteenth Day of November next, be held, and ſit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid Fifteenth Day of November next.

Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the Twentieth Day of *September*, 1757, in the Thirty First Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 20th Day of *September*, 1757,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council, of the Ninth of Auguſt laſt, For paying the reſpective Bounties therein mentioned, to all Able and Ordinary Seamen, and alſo to all Able-bodied Landmen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; and likewiſe for paying the Rewards to Perſons diſcovering Seamen who ſhould conceal themſelves, is near expiring: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, That the Bounties and Rewards thereby given, ſhould be continued to be paid for ſome Time longer; His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, That the Bounties of Three Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years; and of Thirty Shillings for every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, be continued to be paid to ſuch Seamen and Landmen reſpectively, who ſhall, on or before the Fifteenth Day of November next, enter themſelves in the Royal Navy, in the Manner directed by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fourth Day of January laſt: And likewiſe, That the Rewards of Two Pounds for every Able, and Twenty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Perſons who ſhall, on or before the ſaid Fifteenth Day of November next, diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhall conceal themſelves, ſo as ſuch Seaman or Seamen be taken for His Majeſty's Service. Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. Blair.

Admiralty Office, September 20.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Watſon, dated on board His Majeſty's Ship the Kent, off Fort William in the Eaſt-Indies, the 24th of February, 1757, brings the following Advice.

ON the 2d of February the Nabob's Army were ſeen marching by the Engliſh Camp, about a Mile Diſtance towards the Town; and when they were got to a convenient Spot of Ground, they encamped there. Hereupon Col. Clive applied to the Admiral for a Party of Seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly Capt. Warrick received Orders on the 4th to take upon him the Command of a Detachment of Sailors to join Col. Clive, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his Camp. On the 5th, at One in the Morning, Capt. Warrick landed his Men a little above Kelſal's Octagon, which were as follows; 180 from the Kent, 173 from the Tyger, 120 from the Saliſbury, 29 from the Bridgwater, 37 from the Sloop, and 30 from the India Men, in all 569 Men. About Two he joined the Colonel, whoſe Troops were under Arms, and ready to march, on which our Men were diſpoſed of, to guard and attend the Train, which conſiſted of 6 Field Pieces, and 1 Haubitzer. Soon after this, they marched off the Ground in the following

[Price Three-Pence.]

lowing Order: The King's Troops and Company's Grenadiers in the Front, the Sailors with the Train next, the Batallion after, and Seapoys in the Rear. At Three the Colonel altered his Diſpoſition, and marched the Batallion before the Train. In this Order they marched till Five, when the Troops in the Van were charged by the Enemies Horſe in their Camp, but it did not ſeem to retard our March, and, by the Time our Rear Guard were entered, the Engagement became general from Hedges and Buſhes; on which we play'd our Artillery, defending the Right and Left of our Army all the Way through the Camp, in which we found dead Men and Horſes. Here our Men were diverted by killing their Bullocks, Camels, and what Horſes were left in our March, which we continued with great Rapidity, driving the Enemy before us, till they lodged themſelves in a Tope near Meter's Garden, behind the Hedges: From hence they detached a large Body of Horſe, with two Cannon, to the Croſs Road of the Bunglo, which we ſoon diſlodged with our Field Pieces, after receiving a few Shot; and from thence marched into the Fort. In this Action were killed 12 Seamen, 2 Captains of the Company's Troops, 17 private Men, and 10 Seapoys. The Number wounded were about 15 Seamen, and 50 Soldiers and Seapoys. Lieut. Lutwidge of the Saliſbury, the only Officer mortally wounded.

The Nabob's Army was ſaid to conſiſt of 15,000 Foot and 10,000 Horſe. We have had various Accounts of his Loſs. A Bremin, who was ſoon after in the Camp, ſays, 1300 Men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were Officers. Beſides this Loſs, upwards of 500 Horſes were killed, ſeveral Draught Bullocks, and three or four Elephants. This Attack, tho' not attended with all the wiſh'd for Succeſs, yet it was ſufficient to make the Nabob very ſolicitous to haſten the Buſineſs of a Peace, which was concluded on, and conſiſts of the following Articles.

Articles acceded to, and ſigned by the Nabob of Bengal, 9 Feb. 1757.

I. Whatever Rights and Privileges the King has granted the Engliſh Company in their Phirmaund, and the Huſbulhoorums ſent from Dilly, ſhall not be diſputed or taken from them, and the Immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and ſtand good. Whatever Villages are given the Company by the Phirmaund ſhall likewiſe be granted, notwithſtanding they have been denied by former Subahs. The Zemindars of thoſe Villages, not to be hurt or diſplaced without Cauſe.

Signed by the Nabob in his own Hand,

I agree to the Terms of the Phirmaund.

II. All Goods paſſing and repaſſing thro' the Country by Land or Water, with Engliſh Duſtricks, ſhall be exempt from any Tax, Fee, or Impoſition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others.

I agree to this.

III. All the Company's Factories, ſeized by the Nabob, ſhall be returned. All Monies, Goods and Effects belonging to the Company, their Servants and Tenants, and which have been ſeized and taken by the Nabob, ſhall be reſtored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his People, made good by the Payment of ſuch a Sum of Money, as his Juſtice ſhall think reaſonable.

I agree to reſtore whatever has been ſeized and taken by my Orders, and accounted for in my Sincany.

IV. That we have Permiſſion to fortify Calcutta in ſuch Manner as we may think proper, without Interruption.

I conſent to this.

V. That we ſhall have Liberty to coin Siccas both of Gold and Silver, of equal Weight and Fineneſs to thoſe of Muxadavad, which ſhall paſs in the Provinces.

I conſent to the Engliſh Company's Coining their own Imports of Bullion and Gold into Siccas.

VI. That a Treaty ſhall be ratified by ſigning and ſealing, and ſwearing to abide by the Articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal Officers and Miniſters.

I have ſealed and ſigned the Articles before the Preſence of God.

VII. That Admiral Charles Watſon, and Colonel Robert Clive, on the Part and Behalf of the Engliſh Nation, and of the Company, do agree to live in a good Underſtanding with the Nabob; to put an End to theſe Troubles, and be in Friendſhip with him while theſe Articles are performed and obſerved by the Nabob.

I have ſealed and ſigned the foregoing Articles upon theſe Terms; That if the Governor and Council will ſign and ſeal them with the Company's Seal, and will ſwear to the Performance on their Part, I then conſent and agree to them.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Watſon, dated on Board the Kent off Chandenagore, 31 March, 1757.

Colonel Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay Troops, who by this Reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandenagore, where he had not been long, before he took Poſſeſſion of all the French Out-Poſts there, except one Redoubt, ſituated between the River Side and the Fort Walls, wherein were mounted 8 Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, 4 of which pointed down the River. On the 15th Inſtant I ſailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Saliſbury. The 20 Gun Ship and Sloop I ordered up the River ſome Days before to cover the Boats attending on the Camp. On the 18th I anchored about two Miles below Chandenagore, and obſerved the French had done every thing in their Power to obſtruct our Paſſage, by ſinking 2 Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Veſſel without any Maſts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun ſhot

Gun-ſhot of the Fort, and laying 2 Bombs, moor'd with Chains, acroſs the River. This cauſed ſome Delay, till the Bombs were cut adrift, and I could diſcover, by ſounding, a proper Channel to paſs through, which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Veſſels. Before this was ſufficiently known to venture, Admiral Pocock came up to me in his Boat, and hoiſted his Flag on Board the Tyger. On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed, and ſailed up in the following Order; the Tyger, Kent and Saliſbury. At ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began to fire from the Redoubt, which was abandoned as ſoon as the leading Ship got a-breaſt of it. At Three Quarters after Six the Ships were placed, when I cauſed the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very briſk on both Sides till a Quarter paſt Nine. The Enemy then waved over their Walls a Flag of Truce, and deſired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and ſigned, I ſent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, aſhore to receive the Keys, and take Poſſeſſion of the Fort. Col. Clive marched in with the King's Troops about Five in the Afternoon. They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, 183 Pieces of Cannon from 24 Pounders downwards, 3 ſmall Mortars, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition. Beſides the Ships and Veſſels ſunk below, to ſtop up the Channel, they ſunk and run aſhore 5 large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken four Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 Men killed and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed and 50 wounded. Among the Number killed, was my Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Perreau, and the Maſter of the Tyger. Among the wounded was Mr. Pocock ſlightly hurt, Capt. Speke and his Son by the ſame Cannon Ball; the latter had his Leg ſhot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my Third Lieutenant, had his Thigh much ſhatter'd, and is in great Danger. Mr. Stanton, my Fourth Lieutenant, ſlightly wounded by Splinters; but the greateſt Part of the Wounded have ſuffered much, being hurt chiefly by Cannon Shot: Several of them cannot poſſibly recover. I muſt do this Juſtice to all the Officers and Men in general, to ſay, agreeable to their uſual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Reſolution on this Occaſion; as did alſo the Land Forces, who kept a good and conſtant Fire the whole Time from two Batteries, of 4 and 2 Guns, they had raiſed very near the Fort.

Kent off Calcutta in the River Hughley, April 14.

Since the Date of my laſt Letter ſeveral of the wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late Third Lieutenant, and Capt. Speke's Son. There are many more in great Danger.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 26.

Capt. Gilchriſt, of His Majeſty's Ship the Southampton, being on a Cruize off Breſt, about five Leagues from the Land, at Break of Day, on the 12th Inſtant, ſaw a Sail in full Chace of him. He tackt and ſtood for her; ſhe immediately hauled up her Courſes, and brought too; ſoon afterwards it proved light Breezes intermixed with Calms, ſo that Capt. Gilchriſt did not come up with her until a Quarter before Two in the Afternoon, at which Time he was within Muſket Shot. She then began to fire at him, but he did not return it, until he was within 20 Yards of her, when there began a very briſk Fire on both Sides. They ſoon fell on board each other, when ſhe attempted to throw her Men into him, which was vigorouſly diſputed for about a Quarter of an Hour. Capt. Gilchriſt having killed their Firſt and Second Captains, Lieutenants, and moſt of their Officers, ſhe ſtruck. The Engagement laſted about 35 Minutes. She is a King's Ship of War, called the L'Emeraude, mounts 24 Nine, and 2 ſix Pounders, and had 245 Men on board, and her killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to be about 60. Capt. Gilchriſt had his Second Lieutenant and 19 Men killed, and 28 wounded; amongſt the latter, all his Officers, except himſelf, but not very dangerouſly. He is put into Falmouth, with the Prize, to land the Priſoners and repair his Damages.

Grimma upon the Mulda, three Miles from Leipſic, Sept. 6. The Pruſſian Army marched the 1ſt Inſtant, and encamped at Roſſchemberg three Miles from Dreſden; the 2d they quartered in Doblen, upon the Mulda; the 3d canton'd at Marſhwitz, and in the neighbouring Villages upon the Mulda; halted the 4th at Marſhwitz, and Yeſterday arrived here. They have halted this Day for the coming up of the Artillery, Baggage and Pontoons; and To-morrow, by break of Day, they march to Rotha upon the Pleiſe, where the King of Pruſſia, with the Van Guard, lay laſt Night.

Berlin, Sept. 6. The firſt Account we have received of the Action in Pruſſia of the 30th of laſt Month near the Villages of Norkitten and Staplacken is as follows: That the Ruſſian Army, amounting to 80,000 regular Troops, had choſen a moſt advantageous Camp near Norkitten. It was compoſed of four Lines, each of which was defended by an Intrenchment with a numerous Artillery, and Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Notwithſtanding ſo great a Superiority, Marſhal Lehwald determined to attack the Enemy with his Army, which hardly conſiſted of 30,000 Men. The Attack began at Five in the Morning, and was carried on with ſo much Vigour, that the Pruſſians entirely broke the whole firſt Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batteries. The Prince of Holſtein Gottorp, Brother to the King of Sweden,